le attended the debates in the British Parsent ; took a deep interest in the financial stions which then agitated that country, gave his views upon them in articles conouted to various French periodicals.— glish manufactures and English agriculture o engaged his attention, and the knowledge ich he then obtained was subsequently pracally applied to the improvement of Italian sbandry, through the Agricultural Associan which he founded in Sardinia on his return

He was then in the prime of life. CHARLES LBERT had just begun his reforms, and Caour was among the first to improve the oprtunity. In concert with BALBO, SANTA OSA and others, he engaged in forming an secciation, designed not only to promote agcultural improvement, but to open the way r free political discussion. He had, ho yer, to proceed cautiously, but when in 1847 me of the worst restrictions on the press ere removed Cavous associating himself with ALBO, commenced the publication at Turin f the Recorgiemento, or Resurrection, a daily aper, whose political aims, as announced in he prospectus, were-"Independence; union setween princes and people; progress in the areer of reform; a treaty of alliance between he Italian sovereigns; firm and organized mederation.

The French revolution of 1848 precipitated events in I'a'y, and CAVOUR was among those who urged CHARLES ALBERT to place himself est the head of the new national movement. The disastrous result of that movement is known. In 1849 Cavous entered the Chamber of Deputies and took his seat among the members of the moderate opposition. He speedily equired influence in the Chamber, and on the death of SARTA ROSA, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, CAVOUR was appointed his successor. In 1851 he was also charged with the department of finance.

In 1852 he became President of the Council, and with the exception of a short time in 1855, end a temporary retirement in 1860, has since filled that position. He gained a European reputation by his bold opposition to the ultramontanists, and the a mirable tact and energy with which he guided the domest'c and foreign pelicy of Sardinia. By inducing Victor KM-ANCEL to join England and France in the war against Russia, he raised the Kingdom to a higher military and political rank among the nations of Europe, and secured for Sarcinia an it fluential place in their Councils,

The part which CAVOUR played in forming an alliance with France against Asserts, and in the events resulting from or following the war shich dove the Austrians from Lombardy. is fresh in the recollection of all newspaper readers. Some of CAVOUR'S state papers, especially those defending the policy of Sardinia in seeking to unite Italy as one nation, under liberal institutions, are unsurpassed, for clear, compact reasoning, and manly centiment. While earnestly devoted to the elevation of his country, he tempered his zeal by a wise prudence, which sought success by gradual and well ocnsidered advances. In his death Victors EMANUAL loses a good counsellor, and Italy a

A Turin correspondent, writing a few days before the Count's death, thus speaks of his extraordinary executive ability and force of char-

ecter.

For the last seven or eight years he has not only been as the head of the King.' Cabinet, holding now twa, now there, now even our port folk also he been the Minister. It mastered not who was called by him to sit in the Council, or to seem to share his responsibility. It is note edition who was called by him to sit in the Council, or to seem to share his responsibility. It is not edition to seem to share his responsibility. It is not edition to seem to share his responsibility. It is not edition to seem to share he shad to a share his responsibility. It is not edition to share his responsibility of the shad better and in Italy eat always one and the same. It is the only preson who ever approached the Europear Narchisos, who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos, who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos, who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos, who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos. Who may be used to not the Europear Narchisos.

Another correspondent, writing from Turin,

under date of June 1st, thus refers to the Count's last illness, and its probable cause or CAUSES :

Count's last illness, and its probable cause or causes:

Count Cavon has been awacked by a cong. Along of the brain, brink hit on by indigenders. Count Cavon is of fail redy and sanguine temperament; he has a short a seek; it e saw wel, and invest good cheer. His sectal habits have pers bly helped to bring on his in his pation. But other causes of a grave nature have had a desper influence. For many weeks back 'Papa Camino,' as Cavons is styled, has been sombre and melancholy. The news which is county arrived from Frence was not satisfactory. This seter fact granty disturbed Cavons. The supulations of the Tule less placed him in this terribie didentime. extent to accept them and thus hexard his principle in Italy and his influence in Europe, or the jest hem and plange help into an adventurous carser, where unitimate consiquences no one could caloulate. It appears that were England counsided and it accede to the conditions on which the French Emperor offered to recognize the England counsided and it accede to the conditions on which the French Hun Parliament with those conditions, which would have as their beds, it is asserted, the recognition of the sover-invary of the Pope in the provinces which he at pleasant occupies? Under these circumstances it was out natural that Cavons should appear as I and troubled, and that he should have as affluence of blood to the bead.

Meanwhile, Cavons has rejected all manner of negotiation which has not for its tous the powers of or Roy as the capital of the protinguits, and the aboliston of the semporal power of the Pope.

Recasolal will probably be Cavours first.

RICASOLI will probably be CAVOUR'S first ocessor in the Ministry, and of him an Ital-

successor in the Ministry, and of him an Italdan correspondent says:

He would oring high principles, a most unblemished of arcter, a si-very good sense and stem will
into the King's councils; but for vasoness of intelligence, for exent of resources, few even of his
friends give him credit. His very virtues, his
chivalrous honer, his stubbern firmness, his remeatic particular, would be in his way; they would
unfie him for those shifts and compromises to
which calarged reasonmanhip knows were and
how to accumusedate thesif. There are not may
were who know the medium between bravely
"wrestling with fate" and madly desping out one's
braits against a sone wall.

IT IS RELATED of a Massachneetts compa ny that they comptained to treer captain that the West Point caset who drilled them was a most profane swearer, and they did not take his use of profane language in the hearing of

"I will stop that tomorrow," said the captain. When the next day's drill began, the cadet's

swearing began.
"Piesse not to swear at my mon, sir," said the captain.
"What do you know about drill? and what
can you do about my swearing?" said the ca-

det.

'Sir," said the captain, sternly, "I know
this, and you ought to know it, that swearing
is forbides by the army regulation; and if
you continue to break the rule, I will order
my men to march off the ground, and they will

bey me, and leave you to swear alone." Lange Quantities or Provisions have tess received at Louisville, Ky., mostly from Madison, Is., and have been forwarded South via the Machyille Sailroad.

THE



NUMBER 1331

WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY. JUNE 29, 1861

Count Davour.

The following is the London Times' estimate

of the character and services of the great

From the time that the armies of Revolu-

In the very darkest bour of her need and he

to self government should contain another such man, but even if Iraly could find another Cavous a mong the circle of her statesmen he could be no substitute for him whom the has

ost. It would be easier to re-create the

evalty that he commanded.

Italy has no d-n country had ever more noo! of a great character to serve as the object of

her faith and her confidence. Old beliefs are mattered, old traditions are set saids and the mew existence which has dawned upon Italy is too atrange and too little understood to dis-

pease with empositivent in a re-person loved, venerated and feared. The Church will not be slow to see in the danch or her great advarsary the finger of an avenging Providence. The Mazztaran party the carse of their country, with spring to life, and Italy will learn in each successive crisis of her desting to understand the full measurement of her bereavement.

Prayer for the Soltiers .- Pray for the 4th

Meine Regiment, said a speaker in the Fulton

street Prayer Meeting. Pray for the Maine Volun-

teers. I talked with some of them-found some of

them profesors of religion-found some of them as xious on the subject of religion-found some in-

d fferent. Pray for these men-noble mer-intelligant men-knowing well the hazards and dangers

which they are to encounter. they, some of them,

feel they are looking death full in the face-yes

they go cheer ully—go with undaunted courage—go for us and our fi-ceides, who stay at home. The

cast we can do is to pray for them. It is not to the many, tor to the skiiful that the Lord gives

the battle; but to them that trust Him and upheld

Acosher raid ... It may be gratifying to some to

know that there is a large amount of the religious element in the Rhody Island Regiment, which passed through yesterday. A clergyman inquired of

a to dier, if he knew anything about the number

Waites dahe solder, waen I'm at home, I am

s, and I know from personal inquiries, that we

A very young mas said, I want prayer for my

other now in the army. He was a , amoler, and

came here some time ago, and asked

ou to pray for him, I got him away from-

moral. Now he is goes. I had a letter from him

esterdey. He came near losing his life. He had

epproach a sentry, and give the countersign in a hisper He came near being abor, because he a d not ges near enough to give it in a whisper-

ad it was death to give it in a loud voice. At last

a made the centry hear aim. He thinks God by

Now, I cannot have my brother fost. It would

ve me j y to knew that my brother was called

vay if I believed him to be a Caristian. This is a

ortous cause in which he is engaged. Is is a

ghteous wer, and the Lord is with us. I went

y trother to be a good soldier for Christ, and

A WOB, L'S CONFE TENCE OF EVANGELICAL

we more than one-third of the soldiers in the

Superintendent of a Sabbath school of 300 schol-

of pious men in the Ragiment?

giment on he side of the Lurd.

s prov dence saved his life.

sen I can sive him up.

the right.

Italian statesman :-

Commerce and the War. The Custom House returns of the commerce of the port of New York for the month of May were \$4,000,000 less than in May, 1860, and only one-balf of those in May, 1859. The figures are as follows: POREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF

#AY. 1960. 1761. # 1800. # 180 Total entered at the port....\$14.931.5'8 \$ 0.718.832 Entered for warehousi g.... 4,436,669 5,842.318 EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS DURING

Nearly \$3,500 000 in specie arrived during the monin, making over \$20,000 000 received since Jatuary 1st, and \$23 000 000 for the 11 months ending May 31. The exports in May were again large \$11 700,000 against \$11,900,000 in May, 1800. For the eleven months ending May 31, the exports footup \$194 797 000, against \$207,310,000 in the same period the previous vert.

against \$2.07,910,000 in the same period the previous year.

The falling in the customs revenue is very beavy, May, 1861, gives only \$979,145, against \$2.560,000 last May, and \$3,000,000 in May, 1859.

The statement is:

RECRIVED FOR DUTUS AT THE FORT OF NEW YORK, 1850.

1559.

1860.

1860.

1860.

1861.

TOTAL FOR 11 MONTHS ENDING MAY 31, \$31,555,570 93 \$34,98 ',546 87 \$37,838,074 75 The English journals are extremely depress

The English journals are extremely depress of concerning the effects of the war in England The London specialar of the 8th instruction and and shows that England can be no longer, as heretofere, the drawes of the United States. America has hitherto paid for her purchases in India China, and on the continent of Europe by drafts on England to meet white she has experted specie, while England herself met these foreign creditors, for the most part, by exports of manufactured goods, which gave met these foreign creditors, for the most part, by exports of manufactured goods, which gave employment to mithous of operatives. Busines these probases are no longer made, English industry is reriously affected.

The following is the Spectator's estimate of the American trade for the past five years, in

This table shows that the exports from En-gland are decreasing, while her imports are

Old Ratgers. COMMENCAMENT week at Rutger's College New Brunswick, N. J., was marked by many nteresting incidents. The President, Hon. THEODORE FRILINGHUYSEN, one of the most onservative men in the United States, delivared the Baccalaureste address, in which he referred to our present national troubles. He said the question now was "not between the North and South, not between the President and any citizen who might differ with him in his policies, or be disposed to object to some of his actions, not between Slavery and Anti-Slavery, but between government and lawlessness, between order and anarchy, between well-regulated irs itutions and chaos. And, turning to the students, he added :-

"Go forth, then, young gentlemen, with this spirit, reverencing the nell-stay of ise, and when your occurry demands it, lay on her alters your lives, your fortunes, and your secred holor." The Landon Times special Correspo The grand uprising of the people of the free states has astonished "our special correspond

ent," beyond expression. He say in a late let

which cainet be described. The spat y which struck me at New York when I lended has been succeeded by violent popular conhudeson, before which all Leodicean policy has melted tail fervent

And corscious of the errors into which he was led, by his New York and Washington enter-

tainers, he thus attempts an apolegy : tainers, he thus attempts an spolegy:

The t uth must te that the Now York population do not be never to the strength and unsatuting of the South, and that they thought the Union site, or did not one about it. I can put down the names of gentlemen who expressed the arongest opinions that the Government of the United states had no power to coerce the South and who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government in the strainp to rice yet the ords which have been taken. As to the change of opinion in other quarters, which has been effected so rapidly and intended outsily takes it has the indicreus air of a valigation. acu ously same it has the indecreus air of a valga-juggle 's trick at a fair, the pub c regard it so liste that it would be undecoming to wishe a wo.d

We need not ask Mr. Russkill for the names of "the gentlemen" who expressed "the strong-est opinions" that the Government of the United States had no power to defend its authority against the awaults of traitors, and "who lave since put down their names and their money to support the Government" in "coercing" those who have taken up arms against it. Many of these "gentlemen" are well known, and the seized telegrams will disclose the operations of some of the most perfitious among them. It is enough, at present, that Russkil, finding himself deceived, should, in self defease, implicate those who "to.k porsession of him," during his stay in this city, ard make them responsible.

But Bussell, even while enjoying the studjed hospitalities of "a fine old South Carolina gentleman." on the banks of the Pedes, feels lepressed in spirits, and sadly askr:

depressed in spirits, and sadly ask:

And is there anything bitter rising up from the bostom of the a cisi bowl? My black friends who attend on me are grave as Mussulman Etitmutgars. They are stirred in liveries, and wear white cravats and Berlin glove. At hight, when we ratire, off t. 2 go to their outer do knass in the small sets ement of negrobood, which is acquirated fr. mour hours by a wooden pausade. Their fidelity is unnounded. But I have seen within the short time I rave been in this part of the would several drandful secounts of murder at a violence, in which measures suffered at the hands of their slaves. There is son e bing surgitions in the occurs at naver endis some bing sus; thous in the coers at haver end-ing a sament that "I We are not afisid of our a aves." The curiew in the wiget paire! In the streets, the prisons and each-houses, and the po-lice regula i.s prove that string supervision, as all evens, is needed and recessity.

Dating his letter from Montgomery, Alaoams, though it all relates to South Carolina, ne gives as its preface what should have been its conclusion. He says:

its conclusion. He says:

The rearing fire of the involution is fast swamping over the praisite, and one must fly before it or
ourn. I smoth ged to seas! I shatter be seen a
the Shuth at order, and there, armed with such asfer
gues do as I can procure, to bake an effort to redover n y communications. Bridges broken, rails
torn up, teleprophe pulled down.—I am quite in
the air, and air charged with pawder and fire.

Russell describes himself most appropri ately. He is a fire balloon correspondent. When the fire ignites the powder, the balloon

bursts and the fragments fall THE FROLISH ' BLUNDERES."-The London Times has more a novel geographical statement by locating Foress Moores on Governor's Island, in New York harbor.

Cerrepadence of he Sun

Paris, June 7th, 1861. Do not let us be tec hot or too besty with England. It should be remembered that we have met her anti-slavery appeals with the unversing assertion hat state inde perdence forbade that the Government should interfere with the existence of the institution. and it is not surprising that with feelings see I have indicated it would be quite possible warped by seeming seif-interest, she should to take Fort Morgan with a moderate force

have carried the idea of state sovereignty to the unwarrantable length of conceding belligerent rights to traitors, assuming to act in the name of great states. Nor should it be forgotten that the men who court her alliance in support of their rebellion, we have taught her to respect as the representatives f public opinion and the will of the majority in America. Much also must be forgiven to the natural incapacity of an Englishman to see any question but that of free-trade.

Comfort of our Troops, To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun :- DRAR Sta, Any one who has traveled or resided in the South, know that the mo quiters are the most fearful course siket our brave troops will have to contend gains, and above stick the utmost bravery and heavies me al me p weekes troops. Uncomfortable and serpless rights may be anticipated, where rothing is done to prevent their approach. As morqui o new are out of the question to the great bolk of our volunteers, some more simple preventive ought to be adopted. Comphor, rubbed the face and kands, will speedily couse this terrible enemy to best a hasty retreat. Let the voluntee s now about starting, and the friends or three who have already gone, lose no time in supplying them with this simple weapon of defers. There are many other purposes in which camphor is useful in a camp, and is is quite as necreary, if not more so, that each and every volun seer should be supplied with a pound or two of eaciphor as with a Havelock. Of late years the British army in India have sa h b en ir vided with

belt co taining a few pounds of camptor tied a polt co. Brising.

A FRIEND OF THE VOLUNTEES.

A PRIESD OF THE VOLUNTEER.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.

A Seathaide View.

The following are extracts from M. Research following in the following in the following from Montgomery he says:

For out-and-out southern molions there is notting an Dixte's Land like the successful emit grant from the north and east. Capt. Mr. additionally following from the more hand east. Capt. Mr. additionally following from the more sordid and material calculations of the second flowers of the southern side of the question, and rested his reasoning sol-ly upon the more sordid and material calculations of the second flowers of the successful emit. There are several native Africans, or as they are called in Caba bonzes on board. They are the property of the argumentative captain.

Latering the very dackest bour of her need and her despair. After Novara hat crushed the Jast hopes of Piedmon, there are are a men units, any of those to would also be the section of may centre to late the very dackest bour of health or file shows a rate in the very dackest bour of health on the same are more arous and an unit of the section. In the very dackest bour of health or many and are arous and an unit of the section of most crushed the block of outlier. Novara hat crushed the Jast hopes of Piedmon, there arous a men units, any of the section of may centre to look any of the section of may centre to look any of it flowers the may centre to late any of it flowers arous at the very dackest bour of the section of the section of the section of most of the section of the section of the section of the section of may be research the very dackest bour of the section of these follows.

In the very dackest bour of the section of the section of these follows. Any of these preserve areas a men units, any of the sected.

With g

For out-and-out southern molions there is noting in Dixe's Land like the successful emigrant from the morth and east. Capt. Mr. and is she successful emigrant from the morth and east. Capt. Mr. and is she had at his fingers' ends all the politico-sochomical facts and figures of the southern side of the question, and rested his reasoning solely upon the more sordid and material cal cala ions of the socsaicals.

There are several native Africans, or as they are called in Caba bonzes on board. They are the property of the argumentative captain, and were acquired by a comp de main, at which I have already hinted in this letter. It seems that a club of planters in this state and lone or two others resolved, little more than a year ago, to import a cargo of Africans. The j b was accepted by an eastern house, which engaged to deliver the cargo at a certain point on the coast within certain limits of time.

Capt. Mr. and Hern, on a certain Sunday in last July took a lit be coasting trip in his steamer Czar, and appeared at Mobile on the following morning in season to make his regular voy age upriver. He ran the dusky strangers in at night by an unif quented pass, and land dishess almong the care-brakes of his own plantation with and accepting to be back at the moorings of the Czar without his absence having been noted. The vest if from which the bonzes were relivered was scuttled and early, and ber mastra of the found that way North by rail.

But to partis in intrest soon claimed to divise the haddle, when to their infinite diaguat, to enterprising captain very coally professed to note the whole busines, and defed them to

but the parts in interest soon claimed to discuss the contexperising captain very colly professed to note the whole busines, and defied them to so k to recover by suit at law property the importance of the enterprising captain very colly professed to note the whole busines, and defied them to so k to recover by suit at law property the importance of the enterprising captain very collected that I taly could no longer be neglected. That autumn the Emparential childs, and having cast the claimants doled them outs few bonnes, purhaps to escaps assessination, as shalls while he kept the option of the importation which he still holds, reconc ling his conscience to the transaction by interpreting it as sairage.

Let there ie no mistake whatever as to the unanimity which exists at present in the fourth of ght for what it calls its independence of the ght for what it calls its independence of the ght for what it calls its independence of the fourth of the institutions of the country as they actually exist leads to the inference of war and policy has grown din, the based for which the chapter of the captain of the captain of the chapter of the chapter of war and policy has grown din, the head of waith the chapter of the chapte

exa-ination of the institutions of the country as they actually exist leads to the inference that, where the tyranny of the majority is at once irresponsible and cruel, it is impossible for any man where the dectrine prevails to resist is with eaferty or success. It is the ineritable result of the action of this majority, as it operates in America, first to demoralize and then to absorb the minority; and even the e who have maintained what are called 'Union dectrines,' and who are or needed to second. who have mantained what are called 'Union doctrires," and who are opposed to secession or revolution, have bowed their heads before the majority of the mass, and have hastened to signify their acquiescence in the cecision which they have heretotre opposed. The minerity cowardly in co sequence of the arbitrary and viodelive character of the overwhelming power against which it has struggled, and deheartened by defeat, of which the condition are time-properly such conditions. pondit a ere tiem-nous in ruch could take these, baste is to lick the fest of the could take and rushes with frantic cheers after the charit in the triumph which colorarea its own bundiation. If there be a minority at all on this great question of secusion to the houthern States, it hides in holes and corners, inacessible to the light of day, and set there in darkness and screw, silent and featful, if not

dumb and hop-less.

Fort Gainer is an unfinished shall of a fort. Fort G fires is an unfinished shell of a fort, which was commenced by the United States engineers some time ago, and which it would not be easy to finish without a large outlay of money and labor. It is not well placed to resist either a land attack or an assault by bosts.

A high sandbank in front of one of the faces are the fitted at a land a track or an assault by bosts. A high sandbank in front of one of the faces screens the fire, and a wood on another side, if occupied by riflemen, would render it difficult to sork the barbette gues. From this fort to the other side of the channel, where fort Morgan stands, the distance is ever three miles, and the deep water channel is close to the latter fort. The position at Gaines is held by a strong body of Alsbama troops—about, stardy men—armed with maskets of the old others, and their uniform is by no means unipattern, and their uniform is by no means uni-form. The fort would take a garrison of 560 men, if fully mounted, but the parapets are overs partition walls of brickwork orenclated; ners partition walls of brickwork creasilated; the bomb-proofs are unfinished, and, but for a few guns mounted on the randities, the place is a defenceless shell trap. There are no position ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The guns which are on the beach are protected by sandbag traverses, and are more formidable than the whole fortress. The steamer proceeded across the channel to Fort Morgan, which is a work of considerable importance, and is assuming the channel to Fort margan, which is a work of considerable importance, and is assuming a form dable character under the superintend-ence of C-local Harbers, formerly of the Uni-ted States a my. It has a regular trace bat-tion and curtain, with a dry ditch and drawtion and curtain, with a dry ditch and draw-bridge, well made casemates and bomborous, and a tolerable armament of columbiads, 42 and 32-pounders a few 10 inch mortars, and light guns in the external works at the adi-ents. The store of ammunition seems snaple. The open parade and the unprotected garges of the casemates would render the work exof the casemates would render the work extremely uppleasant under a shell fire, and the buildings and barracks inside are at present open to the inducates of heat. The magazines are badly traversed and inadequately projected. A very effective contrivance for dispensing with the use of the sabot in shells was shown to me by Colonel Manar, the inventor. It consists of two circular grummets of rope, one at the base and the other at the toper circumference of the shell, made by a imple machinery to fit tightly to the sphere and bound together by thin copper wire. The crumme a fit the bore of the gun exactly and act as wars, allowing the base of the shell to cest in close contact with the charge, and cest in close contact with the charge, and breaking into okum on leaving the muzzle hose who know what mischief can te done by the fragments of the sabet when fired over the the fragments of the sabot when fired over the beads of troops will suprecise this should invention which is said to give increased range of the horizontal shell. There must be about dary gurs in this work; it is over garrisoned and indeed, it seems the difficulty here to know that to do with the home volunteers. Remanders are used on the breeches of some? the barbette guns. At night the harbor is in accordance of adverses. Notwithstandion the defenwill be fully and freely discussed by distinguished representatives of different countries. The ed representatives of different countries. The action of this body will be looked for with con History of Rebellion in Missourt.

well supplied with the means of vartical fire.

"Are there many mesquives here?" inquired I of the water on the day of my arrival.

"Well, there's a few, I guess; but I wish there were ten times as many." "In the name of goodness why do you say so?" asked I with some surprise and iodignation. "Because we'd get rid of the —— Black Republicans out of Fort Pickens all the sooner," replied he. The water reas ned and spoke like many of his betters. The moquitoes for whose aid he was so anxious, were regarded by him as true southerners, who would only to tare his ensemies. The idea of these persounting little fiends being so unpatriotic at to vax the Confederates in their sandy camp naver entered into his mind for a moment. In the same way a gentleman of intelligence, who was speaking to me of the terrible saffarings which would be indicted on the troops at Tortugas and at Picken by fever, dysentery, and summer heats, looked quite surprised when I asked him "Whisher these agencies would not prove equally terrible to the troops of the Confederates?" History of Rebellies in Missouri.

The course of the Union men in Missouri has been wisely vigorous and prompt from the outstart. It is so instructive as to make the more prominent events that have marked it worthy of particular mention. On the 3d of May Governor Jackson, who had refused to call for volunteers, sont a message to the Legisture which showed at once that all the weight of official influence in that state was to be thrown on the side of secession; and at this time meetings of loyal citizens in St. Louis were violently broken up by secessionists. The Bracon men did not delay an hour their preparations for the approaching conflict; and by the 7th of that month one Captain Live was reported as having five thousand men mustered into the service of the Unios. To this number additions were rapidly made, and on the 10th this Captain Lives, with Colonels Blair and Borns; kis, marched upon the secession Camp Jackson, in the outskirts of St. Louis, with six thousand men, and compelled General Friest and his whole command to currender at discretion. The Union troops were stoned by the mob, and at once fired upon and dispersed their assailants. A prisoner taken at Camp Jackson, having refused both the oath of aliegisnes and release on parole, was kept in a rist custody as a traitor, and placed at once out of the reach of a habeas corpus. On the 21st, Majir General Parce, the same gentleman two was too lift to take command at Boonsville, manny ed to bring the sussily headstrong and impracticable General Harney into an agreement for the avaidance of future conitics between the federal and state governments. From the time that the armies of Revolu-lutionary France, under the commant of a young conqueror, poured down like a devasta-ting torrent into the plains of Italy, and only stopped their victorious carear at the very ex-tremity of the Pennsula, up to the present moment, the history of Italy has been one of brief triumph cruel viclasitude, and deep dis-appointment. The invasion of Narounds roused has to a drawn of liberty which was dissipated even better the sam Republics to which it was to be intrusted were called into existence. ment for the avoidance of future conflicts betwen the federal and state governments
which, if carried cut, would have effectually
reversed the proper relations of those two
governments as far as Musicuri was conserved.
But Lyon, now theneral Lyon, and Colonel
Blata did not remit their vivilance. They
continued to make secures and disperse armed
bands of secentarists, the military organization of the loval citizins went on rapidly,
and General Harryr's proceedings not being
marked with the trisis demanded, such
representations were made that he was recalled from the command of the Department
of the West and General Lyon became in
effict Commander-in-Caref of the United
States forces in Museuri. Then came Governor Jackson's attempt to mak, an arrangement, a compromise, with the comment for the avoidance of future conflicts be-States forces in Missouri. Then came Governor Jackson's autorpt to make an arrangement, a compromise, with the commanders of the United States forces, General Lyon and Colonel Blath —one of those compromises which the accessionists are so food of propering, the conditions of which are only the yielding to them of the vitel point at issue. But the Union officers could not be tegulied—they refused flatly to accede to Governor Jackson's proposition, and, to his pretended horror, "insisted that the federal government should enjoy the uncertified right to move and station its troops throughout the state, whenever and whorever they might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary either for the protection of layal subjects of the federal government or for "repelling invasion." Whenever subjects that, although Missouri is still a part of the Union, their "dret allegisace is to their own gy. He shoreughly grasped and comprehended the wants of his country, and set him self to work to remecy them.

Jurging that no nation could be free and happy which suffered itself to be the slave of priests, he bolow set at defance the pretencous of Rome, and laid the foundations of the difference which other hands are to rear, of a truly National Church. Under him an army broken and dispirited was reorganized and reconstructed, and who Europe was called to arms in the Crimea the prevident Minister claimed a place among the forces of Europe for the troops of a purely fraitan Power. Pledmont neck her place in the Congress of Pasts, and vinitized the claim of the feature of his country in as little as their blood. A vast debt wis assembled as their blood. A vast debt wis assembled in the seding for Rely. At last, after long years of patient on the dit, for, though sominally aming for Fieldmont, he fall that he was really laboring for Italy. At last, after long years of patient expectation and incessant preparation, the fated moment came. The shells of Orsint exploded, and the Emperor of the French that, although Missouri is still a part of the Usion, their "dirst allegiance is to thair own state," and calls out £0,000 men, of course to defend homes and fire-lies" that no man ever thought of violating. This, and the unmasked depictity of General Patos, in regard to his agreement with Gon. Harry, filled the cup of the Missouri accessionless full, and General Lyon received orders to use all the force under his common to chack every move. force under his command to check every move-

ment against the government, however dis-auted under the pretented state authority. How promptly and how vigorously he obeyed these orders our columns of yesterday and tothese orders our columns of yesterday and today bear witness.

The retrospect in Missouri is a reassuring
ore on account of the clearness of purpose and
directness of action which it brings to light on
the part of the Government leaders, and particularly General Luon and Col. Blazia. From
the very first they have not hesitated or
wavered, or lost sight of the real issue. They
have been maither forced are begulied into
making any terms with treason, and they have
united in an unusual segree prudence with
celerity and decision of movement. General
Luon has made no military mistakes. He
has always struck lard, in the right place and
in the right time. His campaign in Missouri
bas thus far been much the mest successful of
the war, and it has, to all invents and purposes the eye that could calculate so keenly the chances of war and policy has grown dist, the head for waich the chaplet of Victory was head for waich the chaptet of Victory was stready twined has fallen helptersly back, the reins have glided from the flagers of that strong right hand, and Cavoon, who, but two cays ago, was a living presence, a mighty readity, an almost aring influence, is now nothing but a name, a memory, and a regret.

He has left his bow behind him, but who shall bend it? What hand shall take up the task where be has put is down? The waits of the time are imperious, its dangers numerous, its difficulties all but insuperable.

It is, ind-ed, improbable that a country new to self government should contain another such out the wat, and it has, to all intents and purposes purged the state of secosion. There is no s no at the povernment, either de facto or de jure, in Missouri. Open disloyalty to the supreme law of the land has ffected the latter limitation General Lyon s artillary the former. What is to be done? Clearly the example of the loya Virginians is to be followed. The robel government must be treated as non-existent, and the

state convertion must provide another.--The New Rudments.

These regiments are organized upon a sysis a new to our army. Each regiment of fost is to consist of 2 452 men. officers included, divided men three betralions of eight companies each. Each battation is commanded by

each. Each battation is convisanced by a Maj r making them Najes the regiment, instead of one as beretoner.

The list of new regiment additions [whilshed on our first page | includes many names that are tamiliar to the public:—Col. Bacows new commanding at Fort Pickens. Col. Kayras, lare aid decomp to Gan. Scorr. Col. w. b. Faler Liz, larely a Captain of Topographical Engineers, now staving in the city. Col. STONE new commanding the V lunteers of the District of Columba. Col. F. J. Porrus, distinguished at Chepulterse, and since instructor of arrillery at West Point. Col. Bands Zelman, now at Alexandria, who distinguished bunself in Maxico. Col. H. B. Carrisonos for order time Adjutant-General of Ohio, at Col. Carly, brevetted twice for at llant conduct in Mexico.

at llast conduct in Maxico.

In the list of Lieu enant-Colonels, the first is W. H. Emony of Mayland, who is appointed to the 5t regionant of cavalry. A rative of Mayland, Emony, being at the time stationed Maryland, Emair, being at the time stationed in the West, supposed that thate would seeds, and resigned. Finding that Maryland still remains in the Union he now changes his mind and deaves pay and promotion. He should have neither. He has proved himself a traitor at heart and should be treated accordingly.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Ar illery is Maj S. W. Suraman, of the well known Suarman's Battery. He was brevatted Major at Buena Vista. The Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Infantry is Edmunn Schrivan, lately a railroad treasurer at Stratogs, N. Y. He is a graduate of West Poiot, where he has been an instructor in tactics, and resigned is a graduate of West Poiet, where he has been an instructor in factics, and resigned his commission as capitale in the 2d Artillery, in 1842. The 12th Infantry has for its Lieutenant C.l.nel, our Colonel Burrarvial of the 19th Reginett N. Y. S. M., new serving at Washington. Lieutenant Col. S. Busback of the 13th, has been an assistant instructor at West Point. Ideat. C.k. J. F. Reveouse of the 14th was brevated Capitaln at Monterey, and Major at Bucha Viste being then in the 3d At llery. Lieut Col. J. B. Sandrason of the 15th, on the other hand has a sted his bonors as a pretty dublons Pennsylvania colitician. The lieut. C. Jonei of the 18th is an officer of a different starm. He was brevited Capitaln at Converse and Churchusee, and Major at Chepultepec.

Awong the new Majors we recognize the Auong the new Majors we recognize the names of Capts. Doublished and Fosters, both among the defeders of Fort Sumpter: of the gallant slemmer of Fort Picters; of D. A. Rucker, brevetted at Bunna Vers; of W. H. Sidell, forecry of the 1st Archiery, and then a sorveyer in this cive, an esgineer of the Costen Aquedec, the Long Island Railcad and the Eric Railread, &c; and of Charreness. A. Siward. a near relative of the Secretary of State.—Tributes. State. Tribune.

Spargious Ideal of a Man.

In a late speech before the Baptist Home Missionary Society in England, the Rev. Mr. Supposed this ventilated his opinions respect-STUDGEON thus went is an an application with a write cravate and district.

What I mean by a man, is not a person with a write cravat and a brack cost. No persons wear them but watters at imps, assistants in drappers' shope, undertakers' men and musters. I believe they are a badge of so virude. What I mean by a man is just thus: One who has got a thing in his heart, and means to do the if he smath the earth and shake the heavens of the state of the state. A Wob. L's Conference of Evangel. Cal.

Chairtana.—Arrangements have been made for helving a Co ference of Christians from all parts of the world, at Geneva, on the 2d of next september, to close on the 12m and the Rev. Or. Means D'Auranne has written a letter to the Lenden News, giving the programme of it prospective deliberations. It is expected that all the promisent church questions of the day and the mask the earth and shake the heavens in doing it.

A Man Direct recently at Hulsingfors, Finland, who was 132 years of age.

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

The Battle of Beenville

The Battle of Beenville.

As Gen, Lyon was approaching Benville, with three steamers, he noticed a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adam's Mills He immediately turned back, and, eight miles below Boonville, landed his men, 1,700 strong, with two field places, leaving 100 men to guard the boars.

When withis six miles of Boonville, he was attacked by three thousand state troops, who lay in ambuscade in a thick undergrowth, and in wheat fields. After some sharp fighting the state troops were driven back, and their camp, five miles abead, on the river, was taken, with the equipments, horses, provisions, &c. The state troops, poorly armed, and worse disciplined, retreated through Boonville, in great disorder.

The federal loss is, four killed, and nine wounded; the accounts of the loss of the state troops are conflicting, but it is certain they suffered severely.

General Lyon and Colonel Blara, were in the hottest of the fight; no casualty happened to the officers. Captain Boars, of St. Louis, had his swore broked by a shet.

Dr. QUARTES, and a prom'nent citizen of Boneviife, both of the state forces, were

had his awore broked by a shet.

Dr. QUARTES, and a prominent citizen of Boneville, both of the state forces, were killed. Gen. Lyon took seventy pulsoners, but released them next morning; large numbers of s are troops from Boneville, have resundunder Gen. Lyon's proclamation; several rebel flags were captured, and a number of secessionists have been converted to Union men.

nen.
Before the battle, Gov. Jackson advanced with a body of men, but icomedia ely retreated on horzeback, with his sizif, when the fight

began.
Col. BLATE is as magnanimous as he is popular. He st once released a fellow, who effored \$500 to any one who would short bin.
The commander of the State troops was Col. A Scene in the Bittleb Comment

THE following extract from the London Times' report of the proceedings in the Bri ish House of Commons, on the evening of the 7th will interest all our readers.

Colonel W. PAITER said that before the or

Colonel W. PATTER said that before the order of the day for geing into Committee of Supply was read, he wished to make an appeal to the honorable member for Galway, (hear, hear.) and to ask him whetter it was absolutely necessary that he should proceed with the motion of which he had given notice. (tiest, hear.) He believed he was appaking the opinion of a great number of persons, who were well acquainted with everything which related to the United States of America, and who were deeply interested in our naintaining friendly relations with those states, when he said that it would be very inexpetient at the present it would be very inexpedient at the pres moment to enter upon such a discussi

it wou'd be very inexpedent at the present moment to enter upon such a discussion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Garony said, in answer to the question of the honorable member, he would not put binnelf in opposition to the wishs of the House, so generally expressed, and therefore he would postpone the motion to some future opportunity. (Cheers.) He honorable friend the member for Birmingham said, "Withdraw it." (Hear, hear.) He would postpone it sinc die, with the hope that he should have some opportunity before the close of the seesion of bringing fore and the subject, because he must say that it was most unfair and most unjust that publications should be circulated throughout England in which the Southern Confederacy were accused of unwarrantable secession, and its members were called traitors and perjurers. ('Oh," and Hear, hear.")

Mr. W. [Forsarm entirely agreed in the feeling of the House that it was most undesirable there should be a discussion on the merits of the quarrel between the States of America. (Hear, hear.) If it were only the intention of the honorable member to postpone his motion for a short period (loud cries of "Sine die") he telieved it would conduce to a better understanding of the relations with America and to preventing misconception were he to bring forward his motion tonight. (Cries of "Mot" and

standing of the relations with America and to preventing misconception were he to bring forward his motion tonight. (Cries of "Mo!" and "Agreed.") With the understanding that the motion of the honorable member was postponed it definitely he would withdraw his motion altogether. (Cheers)

Mr. Chawford acked the honorable member for Galway whether his totics would remain on the paper. (Loud cries of "No—he said sing die.")

The subject then drapped.

The subject then dropped.

The Zambest Stinton. The London Guardean gives an interesting report of the first annual meeting of the Oxto Central Africa held since the departure of to Central Africa held since the departure of Bishop Macksbrau. This gathering took pace at Cambridge, on Tuesday. The Bishops of Lincoln and Labuan were present, and the sermon was preached by the Dean of Westminster. After service, the company met at the Cimbination-room of Clare College, to hear read a series of letters from Bahop Macksbraue. The Mallan, and other members of the Marson. The latest determined KREZIE. Bir. WALLER, and other members of the Mission. The latest date was March 5, when the Bishop and Mr. Rowler were about to start from the Comoro Islands (worse they had deposited their party), in order to overtake and join Dr. Livingsmon in the Pionest. It will be remembered that the Mission party met Dr. Livingsmon, his brother, and Dr. Kirk at the Kongons muth of the Zamberi; and the latter had so strongly urges the desirableness of a templing to gain an entrace to the Lake Nassa by the river urged the desirableness of a templing to gaid an entrance to the Lake Nyassa by shelifor I Revour a that he Bishop relt hunself obliged to consent; and that it had beet decided to leave the bulk of the parry with the English Consulationand one of the Commos while Living and and the Bishop exalored. It appears that br. Livingeron and his parry had good reason for so urgently pressing the diversion of the mission from its original route; the sassage by the Zambesi being the much in the hands of those who are not friendly to the work in hand, and the Royouma offering a far superior prospect. Sir Gronge Gart and the Bishop of Capetown, cordially approve of the present plan. The latter writes to say that the merits of the Royouma raute have been long familiar to those on the Cope station capable of forming an option. The river has, in the first place, the end more advantage of being fore from a bar at incommon advantage of being free from a bar at incommon advantage of being free from a bar at incommon advantage of being free from a bar at incommon advantage of being free from a bar at incommon advantage of being free from a bar at incommon advantage of being free from a bar at incommon advantage of being free from a bar at incommon and the common and the first and the common advantage of being free from a bar at incommon and the common an on spirion. The river has, in the first place, the enormous advartage of being free from a bar at its mouth, being just north of the flow of the Mozambique current. Then it hes most convaniently between the Portuguese dominions and those of the Imaum of Muzambique current its estimable advantage: and it is generally between the provided to be navigable far into the interior. There seems, then, every reason to believe that it may formab a far better access to the high lands about the Shirwa and Nyassa than by the Zambesi, as well as a better cutlet to whatever commerce may be the result of the new settlement. With regard to Livengaron's reception of the party, the Bishop writes as might be expected: "Livengaron," says ha, "is an excellent fellow, and I have no fear whatever of any difficulty arising between us It may be mentioned in concusion, that, finding the work somewhat delayed by the change ing the work somewhat delayed by the change of plan, the Bishop had written to stop the second detachment for the present, but it had already sailed.

New Military Tactics. In the olden times the solid columns and the deserate charge generaly wen the battle; but light, active troops, spread over an extended field with goot rifles, could soon slaughter the best drilled columns in the old fashioned pasteboard style. Modern tactics require a more extensive field for maneuvering hence greater care is necessary for taking up proper positions to save themselves and harase the enemy to the greatest advantage. Formerly the position of an army could be approached within those hundred yards without expriscing injury from infacting fire. With the modern rifles they call do a poroach nearry than one thousand yards. C valry must now keep at a respectable distance until they can dash in under cover of the sa oke, or preceded with riflemen and artillery—Scientific American. In the olden times the so.id columns and the and artillery - Scientite American.

In the Commons a bill for enabling people to make railways in the streets came on for a s-cond reasing. This is the plan of Mr. TRAIN, an Atserican gentieman, who has actually get two such railways at work in London and who. two such rails ays at work in London and who if he never does any big cles, deserves the gravitute of the English hay for shanny; the gravitute of the English hay for shanny the gravitute of the English hay for shanny; the gravitute of the English hay for shanny; the gravitute of the English hay for shanny; the gravitute of the English hay for shanny the gravitation which a woman can step desently, and sit in cleanifies and comfort. Also for substituting neatly uniformed and certified in the coarse cade who at present bawl behind the burs. However, the question of giving the powers required by this bill is a distinct one

RATES OF ADVERTIS

EATER OF ADVERTIS.

TERMS CASE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements—For every FOUR LEAST,
two words, or less, one day, 50 county two days,
enter three days, 51; etx days, 51 ft. Allesses
tions inside, rame price each day.
Ear-riagus and Double, 55 counts for each few less
tions inside, rame price on four Hade, inscended
the convenience of the office, 54 for every 54 least
tions. Advertisements received until 16 orders
F. M. This such links was in military closes
F. M. This such links was in military closes

from that of the advantage of the train vel cles, and the bill was negatived after special because of—a smart speech in its favor from Mr. BRIGHT.—Punch's Essence of Particuse

From the National Republican. A Owed, in Bunk Verse, DEDDICATED TO MISTER LINKUN.

MISTER LINKUN.

Subjek:

Hale! lestle flag! spink spun nu made up ov svessks ov rec as wise an blu with a fu Fi specks coru the letter in a promistuous reguler sort av spaker up intu wun konnur.— U ains bad housiderin ware U was maid, and how as a tu re cut out by O to praces, an not Hu I clos a smol imertashun!!

i don't halculate as you! Ware a grate wile, then Smol flegs is mity apt to spite wen the wind B cos an hanging enter a point out ev a winder, over a store as is bein S.-id Out.—old closh is allers a tearn out at the Seems why dideat they make U out o' Red hombassed ol ov wun prace, an then you'd dur morra Wan exy un?—sum felix is proud i spoet, an wante this go Diffruct.—wel, smoi flag A doo! The Nu Flag.

Religious Services in Camp.

Religious services in Comp.

The religious services held in the Second Consecticut regiment encamp ment at Washington, are recoming quite it teresting, and already show good results. Several of the seldiers are renewing or commencing the Christian life. The chaplain of this resiment Rec. S. Herrer Lander, has devoted himself faithfully to the work in which he is engaged. He preaches twice on the Sabath, and helder a prayer meeting in the evening, and on Wednesday evenings delivers a Bible lecture, which is followed by a prayer meeting. In addition to this, a prayer meeting is held every Friday evening. Each regiment he its praying mean, many or few; let them come to stuer often, and on bended knees pray for peace, pray for vic ory, pray for the selvation of their meanwaited compades, and the "God of Battles" will hear and answer their prayers, and grown their labors and their arms with a glorieux success.

War Items.

VARIOLOID baving broken out in Fortress Monroe, Dr. HENRY A. Marrie will visit the troops and vectoate all that require it. FRANCIS E. BROWSELL, the avenuer of

A Famals Slave Dien on the 6th, at Clarksville, Tenn., aged 107 years. In ber cap was a secession badge. GOV. JACKSON has completely sold himself of the secessionists. We always know he had

bis Price. A Pannsylvaria argiment bays presents to Gen. Scort a magnificent horse which cod \$2300.

TWENTY THOUSAND GALLONS OF WATER AND sent from B Itimore weekly to Fortress Moros for the use of the garrison. THE ARKANSAS SEATE CONVENTION has passed a military bill, authorizing the Governor to call out 60,000, if necessary.

COMMUNICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN GRANTED to young men under 22, to act as lieutenants in the rebel army, are to be revoked. A LARGE QUANTITY of powder and lead, and 150 head of Texas cattle were received at Memphis on Tuesday.

The Burralo Regimest, Col. Rogens, and the Utics regiment, Colonel Campring, have received orders to report in Washington.

THE GOVERNMENT IS SLOWLY, but surely, raising the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., the place is being made a permanent military

THE MOURT VERHOR received sailing or-ders at Washington on Wednesday, and im-mediately got under weigh and dropped down the river. THE PRESIDENT HAS ARROUNCED that he declines to receive any visitors until the opening of the session of Congress, on account of the pressure of public business.

HAMILTON DOWNS, white conveying orders from Hagerstown to Colonel Dank's brigade, to recross the river, was accidentally shot by a sentry; he may recover.

PRIVATE BLAIR, OF CAPT. BELL'S Com-PARY, was accidentally shot on the march from Williamsport, on Tuerday, and died in-Jawr. Davis' presence at Richmond has in-fused new life into the rebel troops. Bothing short of driving the federal army across the Potomac is talked of.

Gay. Parkriss has sent a regiment to Columbus, Ky., from Cairo, on the requisition of the Unionists, who feared invasion by Pricow a force, from Tennessee.

A Mannea of the Falarax Riplement, ju treiens don giving his parole of honor, says that the kind treament he has received has of itself, rendered him powerless to bear arms against the Federal Government.

A DOUBLE SPOLIATION.—The Federal troops

A DOUBLE BPOLIATION.—The Federal troops at Philippa captured a quantity of shoes belonging to the rebels, but found they were not much of a prize siter all. The soles were made of wood, and covered with stained paper. It is supposed that they were cished by the same northern contractors who supplied our volunteers with clothes.

A TRUE OLD SATING.—"No state ever con-ed to be prosperor; but in having departed from the institutions to which she owed har prosper-ity." So said the Philosopher Procuou to Aristias, and it was a true saying then, and is so now, and will be always.

northwest part of the state, whither the troops all go to encamp previous to being and North. These soldiers refused to obey the captaurs orders, and another company was obliged to take up arms to bring them to teems. It is said that seven were killed. Nothing is said about it in the newspapers, but it is nevertheles true.

A GENTLEMAN writing from Mobile, June

THE SECRESION REPORT of the affair

The Charleston (S. C.) Marchest the ten Confederate Size se will son be ready to fortish. If recessive, \$100 000,000, and five hundred thousand fighting men.

Among the Theory arrived at Richmond, are the New Orleans Zonaves, 630 strong; they attract much attention, and are a great course of pride, the Zonaves express a great desire to meet poor Elleworth's Pot Lembe."

A Mannes of the Street Pot Lembe."

WHILE A UNION MESTING WAS IN PROGRESS. at Knoxville, Tean, on Saturday, a trace soion troops came along and got fired by the Union men.

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN complains that "Southern money is too much depreciated in their midst" and thinks that patriotism requires the Tennesseans to receive Georgia, Carolica and Virginia bilis at par.

THERE HAS BEET insubordination among the troops at Corinth, Miss., a place in the acretion part of the state, whither the troops

PAIVATE ADVICES PROM TERRESSEE Show PARVATE ADVICES FOOM INFORMATION AND that the state authorized the issue of bonds to to the amount of five militors for war purposes, and has ordered out an army of fifty-five thousand med. The state bends are new worth thirty-seven cents on the dollar. To obtain five millions in specie, at this rate, would cost the state twelve and a half million.

A GRETLEMAN writing from Mobile, June 5th says: "Money is awfully stringent. Colactions of all kieds are pretty much suspended.
We are pretty effectually blockaded at prevert, and feel quite like a rat confined in a granary. We shall suffer little incenverience and
much profit, until cotton wan's a market.
Then we shall see what we shall see. Croppromise abundantly."

ANOTHER FAIR SPECIMEN of traitor truth telling is in the Charleston Mercury of the 12th; a letter writer from this city evers the accomplete reaction has taken place among on monical men, which staggers the Federal Government, and trait, but one battle only will taght before President Lincoln will sue fitten of a paration from Japp. Davis.

The Secretion Report of the affair